the voter Registrar's Office sends over recommendations.

The board had only seven days to rule on whether a vote counts or not, but harding said the process was made even more difficult because he didn't get the bulk of the ballots from Betencort's office until the final day.

On hundreds of voter forms information has been mapped by the Registrar's Office with white correction fluid and then altered with new information.

As Ballot Board members determine whether ballots should be counted, Harding said they wanted to have confidence in the accuracy of the Registrar's research. But quote, that kind of confidence is not replicated here.

And then when they see this white out all over the place, they get nervous, meaning his workers, unquote. He said.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Okay. Let me interrupt you real quick.

DIANE TRAUTMAN: Okay. Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Because we're

trying to move on here today.

As to -- and I don't like the issue, I



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don't like the name of a Voter ID bill. I think we ought to be doing a voter enhancement bill, if anything.

Do you believe that if we had treatment, better treatment of provisional ballots, whereas someone gets to a poll at 5:07, they don't have their ID, they can come back the next day or so and appear, like they do in Indiana?

Do you believe that that's a realistic step in this understanding? This is a tall stair we're going up one step in the process of enhancing voters?

DIANE TRAUTMAN: Honestly, if we can take that much time to address it, then it must not be something that is in dire straits that we take care of.

So I think, again, you know, we're chasing a solution in search of a problem.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Oftentimes here in Austin, we fix many things that are not broken.

But if we're going to try to fix this thing that's apparently not broken, would you agree, and you ran for office, that treatment of provisional ballots, whereas to make sure we don't lose 11,000 voters, would be a logical step in our process?



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114 1 DIANE TRAUTMAN: We want to protect the 2 voters, but a Voter ID bill, the way that I see it, 3 would cause more provisional votes. 4 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Okav. 5 DIANE TRAUTMAN: Thereby adding to the problem of the burdening an already overburdened and 6 under trained Tax Office. 7 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: And as with all 8 9 due respect to Mr. Chairman: Those issues that he 1.0 went on and on about, honestly. CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: 11 Seven minutes. 12 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Seven minutes, you 13 have no personal knowledge to those, do you? 14 DIANE TRAUTMAN: I do not. 15 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Okay. Thank you 16 very much. Thanks for coming down. 17 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Raise your hand, 18 members. 19 Representative Brown. 20 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: Ms. Trautman, you 21 referred to those ballots being received so late in 22 offices or the registration -- voter registration 23 applications being received too late. 24 How long a period of time does it take? 25 Do the authorities have after receiving those to get



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115 1 them to make them effective? 2 DIANE TRAUTMAN: Seven days. Seven days 3 is the usual time. 4 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: I beg your pardon? 5 DIANE TRAUTMAN: Seven days. REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: You send in a Voter 6 7 Registration Application and they have to have it effective in seven days? 8 9 DIANE TRAUTMAN: They have to notify you 1.0 -- well, at that point, I'm not sure I understand your 11 question. 12 Are you talking about the people who had already sent them in and they were waiting and they 13 14 got turned away at the polls? 15 Yes. REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: People who 16 had sent in a Voter Registration Application. 17 you're saying they have to have seven days to turn 18 that around? 19 DIANE TRAUTMAN: Well, yes, they have to 20 let them know in seven days, exactly. After that 21 time, when they were turned away at the polls and they 22 had them -- many of them had sent them in, as many as 23 40 days earlier. REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: Okay. 24 It's my 25 understanding the office has 30 days to make that



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116 1 application effective for them to be able to vote. 2 Okay. DIANE TRAUTMAN: 3 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: 30 days. 4 DIANE TRAUTMAN: I may be wrong on that. 5 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: I think everyone here would have to agree with me. 6 7 DIANE TRAUTMAN: But there's a seven-day 8 notification I know that they have to do. 9 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: Any would be after 1.0 -- I don't know, something else happened. But when 11 you sent in an application for a Voter Registration 12 card --13 DIANE TRAUTMAN: That is correct. But I'm 14 talking -- this is a different situation. 15 These people had been waiting months, and 16 assumed they were ready to vote, they thought they 17 were on the road. 18 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: Okay. 19 DIANE TRAUTMAN: And they went there and 20 they were not: They were rejected. 21 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: Have you ever 22 worked an election? 23 DIANE TRAUTMAN: 24 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: So you are familiar 25 with the process.



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117 How many elections did you work? 1 2 I worked as a clerk a DIANE TRAUTMAN: 3 couple of times before I ran for office. 4 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: And you're 5 testifying as an authority on the issue? DIANE TRAUTMAN: No. I'm testifying as a 6 7 citizen, a private citizen very concerned about keeping our elections free and making sure that 8 9 everyone's right to vote is protected. 10 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: I agree with that. 11 That's a worthy goal. We're all here to do that. 12 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Anybody else on the 13 committee who wishes to ask this witness a question 14 before I let one of our non-committee members ask a 15 question? 16 Take your chance now if you have any 17 questions. 18 Represent Allen. Dr. Allen. 19 REPRESENTATIVE ALLEN: I just wanted to 20 say to Ms. Trautman, thank you for coming today and 21 thank you for all the services you've rendered to our 22 community. 23 And if we were not doing a Voter ID bill, 24 and I know that you would know after you did all of 25 your research for running for your position, what



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118 1 would you recommend we be doing rather than doing a 2 Voter ID bill today? What would be a better use of 3 our time and resources? DIANE TRAUTMAN: 4 I definitely think we 5 need to be addressing public school funding. In my district, my home district, Humble 6 7 ISD we have seen teacher layoffs. We have seen schools unable to open, that have been built because 8 we can't afford it. 9 10 We must have a school funding formula that 11 fairly addresses the adequate and equality of school 12 funding statewide. I think there's no higher or more important calling right now. 13 14 REPRESENTATIVE ALLEN: Thank you. 15 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Does everybody on 16 the committee have what they need? 17 Representative Gutierrez. Thank you, 18 REPRESENTATIVE GUTIERREZ: 19 Mr. Chair. I'll make this brief and I promise I'll 20 leave after this. CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: You don't have to do 21 22 You can stay with us all night long if you want 23 to. 24 REPRESENTATIVE GUTIERREZ: This is an 25 important issue to folks in my district back home.



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119 And I wanted to ask Mr. Rokita some 1 2 questions but unfortunately was unable to. 3 So I'll ask Ms. Trautman some questions. 4 Ms. Trautman, what you do is obviously 5 very important, correct? And the chairman brought up certain issues that you weren't familiar. 6 7 Were you familiar with any of the 8 investigations in Texas, at all? 9 DIANE TRAUTMAN: The investigations, as 1.0 far as --REPRESENTATIVE GUTIERREZ: Different 11 12 district attorneys also investigated this issue in 13 their own counties. Are you familiar with any of them 14 at all? 15 Again, unless it was DIANE TRAUTMAN: 16 prosecuted, no. 17 REPRESENTATIVE GUTIERREZ: Well, for 18 instance in Bexar County, our Republican District 19 Attorney, Susan Reed, investigated this issue at 20 length, and only found two instances of legal citizens 21 going to jury duty and saying they were illegal 22 immigrants. 23 So indeed, she had found no voter fraud of 24 any kind or Voter ID issues in Bear County. 25 So with that in mind, Mr. Chairman, I just



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want to reiterate some of the things that have been said and insure that when we have witnesses come up and I thank you for your time in what you said.

Because, indeed, this is what you call it -- we don't want to find solutions to problems that don't exist and you said it a lot better than that.

I think that when we do have witnesses like the previous witnesses, like the previous witness we need to limit ourself to evidentiary issues and not anecdotal data that cannot be supported.

So with that in mind, Mr. Chairman, I'll do as I said and promise to just sit back and listen.

This is an important issue to me because my parents were immigrants to this country and they worked very hard to get here and they earned their right to vote.

So I did want to spend a little bit of time with you today and ask you to be considerate of the evidence that's presented and not anecdotal information or folks that want to rely on certain studies but not others.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: And let me just say for the record that in the last few weeks I've been reading a little bit of this stuff.

And on one side of the issue, the argument



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is that fraud occurs primarily with absentee-ballots and there's not a lot of evidence of in-person fraud.

And on the other side of the argument is the argument that while there's not a lot of proof of in-person fraud, that it may be the tip of the iceberg and therefore, there is reason to enhance the security of our elections. That's the debate that's been occurring.

It's the first time I've heard a witness actually take the position that they don't believe there is a lot of voter fraud that occurs even with regard to absentee-ballots.

And let me just say that when we have proof, it's not a matter of opinion, it's a fact, that we have many instances that have been demonstrated of inside the state and outside the state of people voting after they've died, and in almost every instance, they are not prosecuted because nobody knows who cast that dead persons vote.

The only thing we know for sure is that it wasn't the dead person. And so I think that that is an example of how you can know there is voter fraud and know at the same time that it was not prosecuted because you can't do it.

And so that's not an opinion I'm



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expressing. That's a fact.

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And I am here today to hear from both sides of the argument on issues that are a matter of legitimate discussion about people's opinions. But when the testimony goes outside the bounds of what we know, then I'm probably going to ask an asserted question or two.

All right. Thank you. Thank you very much for taking time to be with us today.

DIANE TRAUTMAN: Certainly.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: We appreciate it.

At this time the chair calls John Fund, who is representing himself and is the author of a book relating to voter fraud, and I'll let you sell your book if you want to.

JOHN FUND: Free copies are available to anyone on the committee's who wants one.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Your name and just to make it clear on the record: You're testifying in favor of Senate Bill 362.

JOHN FUND: I'm testifying on the notion of the need for more voter integrity, which includes photo ID or other voter identification requirement.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Your name and who you Representative.



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JOHN FUND: John Fund. I'm the author of "Stealing Elections How Voter Fraud Threatens Our Democracy."

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: All right.

JOHN FUND: I want to apologize, first, because I have a flight to catch and I'm not trying to be rude or in any way cut short your questions, nor am I shirking them. But I will have to leave. And I apologize in advance for doing so.

I would be happy to answer questions in writing. I would be happy to communicate by telephone with any of the committee members, should they have questions.

So I apologize in advance for making my remarks somewhat brief and they will be somewhat truncated.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Tell us what we need to know.

JOHN FUND: Well, I think one of the things that Secretary Rokita mentioned is very important, which is we now have a four-year experience with Indiana law in Indiana and some minds have been changed.

I have reported from Indiana. I have been one of the people who investigated the Chicago voter



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fraud case, which is one of the more infamous voter fraud cases in which an election was thrown out. And we've now had four years of experience.

I think the Dallas Morning News article today is very significant because it quotes State Senator Erline Rogers of Gary, Indiana, who says that the Voter ID law in Indiana has not hurt people's ability to vote.

In fact, she said that it's helped areas such as her region located close enough to Chicago to carry a stigma to include the reputation.

And the quote that Secretary Rokita gave you is for a county such as mine, it is always accused that voter fraud. No one can make those charges anymore. It has helped our image.

So I understand that there are people who still view the Indiana law as controversial but there are people who opposed it when they voted on the issue in the legislature in 2005 who have changed their mind. And I think that's significant.

In addition I would note that there are also people who were very active in the civil rights movement in the 1960s, who do not believe this is a very controversial issue.

I have interviewed Andrew Young who's a



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former Mayor of Atlanta and the former UN Ambassador and who was one of the confidants of Martin Luther King.

And he believes that yes, it is important that people do not have photo ID or other identification. That's why we should go help them get it.

How can you elevate yourself from poverty to the middle class if you don't have ID? We should use this opportunity to include our election integrity to create, to actually get I.D., create integrity to actually get photo ID in the hands of more people.

You cannot rent a video. You cannot enter a federal building. You cannot attend a court hearing. You cannot cash a check. You cannot travel on an airplane.

You cannot even board an Amtrak train because they have spot checks of ID. You cannot do an awful lot of things in American life without an ID. I don't think that the percentage of people who lack identification is five percent. I think it's far fewer.

But for those who do lack identification, whether they're a senior citizen in a nursing home, whether they're some who's elderly and has never had



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identification.

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Whether they're a poor person in an urban ghetto, we should get them ID. That's why Andrew Young supports it. He views it as a positive effort to not only improve election integrity, but to also mainstream people into American society.

Now, a point has been made about the fact that there's very little evidence that voter fraud or of the impersonation level exists.

Well, yes and no. If you practice voter impersonation fraud or you create fictitious people and vote on their stead or you vote on behalf of dead people, you can get away with it for an awful long time.

Democratic Congresswoman Elizabeth

Holestein, was very active in the voter investigation

of Richard Nixon ordered the District Attorney in

Brooklyn.

In 1989 her Grand Jury issued a long report on the voter fraud conspiracy involving fraud at the polls, which has operated successfully for 14 years. That fraud resulted in thousands of votes being cast fraudulently in state Congressional elections, and involved impersonating voters at polls, voting under fictitious names that have been



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successfully registered without, and there's other methods.

This fraud could have easily been stopped or detected if it required voters' identity at the poles.

According to the grand jury investigation, the advent of mail-in ballot, mail-in registration was also a key factor in the voter fraud.

I interviewed people who are active in that investigation. I interviewed people who were active in the Grand Jury. The only reason that scheme and conspiracy, which went on for 14 years, was uncovered is because somebody was indicted for another crime.

And in order to carry favor and get a more favorable sentence from the judges, turned state's evidence on the people committing the impersonation fraud.

Now, the other examples, I have interviewed people who personally committed impersonation fraud. My colleague Glen Simpson, who is a news reporter for Wall Street Journal has interviewed people who personally committed impersonation fraud.

Glen Simpson wrote a book with Larry



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Sabato, who is the premiere political scientist at the University of Virginia. The book is called "Dirty Little Secrets."

They interviewed people who committed impersonation fraud. Now, why can't I give you their names? Well, it's a felony. It's not exactly that you're going to get people to come out and use their names.

I've interviewed those people. I will turn over my notes. I just can't turn over the names of those people.

Is it common? Probably not. Does it happen? You betcha. And it is easily done. I can give you ten different ways.

You can vote in someone elses's name. You can vote for someone who's dead or you can vote and create a completely fictitious person and vote for that person.

I can give you about ten different ways to do it with almost no way of being detected. And with almost no ways of knowing that it was done.

Now, lastly about prosecutors: I want to reiterate what Secretary Rokita said about prosecutors.

This goes at the very bottom of their



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priority list for very obvious reasons. You are going to be accused of being partisan no matter who you go after.

You're either going to be viewed, as Secretary Rokita said, as a trader or someone who is on some kind of vendetta.

I interviewed the U.S. attorney for the northern district of Louisiana, Mr. Washington, who told me, very specifically, that prosecutors are very loathe to go into these kind of cases because quote, we can't do much of anything about ballot box improprieties until the election is over, and.

And the closer we get to the election, the less willing we are to get involved because of just the appearance of impropriety, just the appearance of the federal government somehow shaving this election not to occur.

If you'll recall the U.S. Attorneys' scandal in 2006 that involved Attorney General Gonzales, one of the major accusations against him was that indictments against the group Acorn had been filed just before the election.

And the charge was, and it was certainly at the Center of Congressional Hearings of the U.S. Attorneys, the charge was that this was a clearly



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partisan attempt to influence the election.

Well, we now have two more years' of experience with Acorn, and we now know a little bit more about what they were about.

In Nevada it was a Democratic Attorney

General and a Democratic Secretary of State that

became so upset by Acorn's tactics that they asked the

FBI to raid their offices and you saw what happened.

One of the things we learned by the way that what Acorn was doing was that it was employing many of their Registrar's from a work release program at the local prison, including several of the people leading their teams for the Voter Registration efforts have been convicted of identity theft.

In other words, Acorn, in Nevada, at least, was hiring specialists.

Now, I can understand Justice Department guidelines saying that Acorn should not be indicted just prior to an election. What I can't understand is that that is then used as proof that the prosecutions of these cases are very easy.

They are not very easy. And I will just tell you if any prosecutor ever files these cases, they have personally told me, many of them, they recognized in their political correctness that charges



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131 1 of discrimination and Jim Crow tactics are going to be 2 leveled against them. And they would view it as unfair, but it also acts as a barrier against everyone 3 4 in those cases or, at least, makes it a priority. 5 I only have a couple of minutes for questions and I apologize in advance. 6 7 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: I think if you need an hour before your 4:50 flight, you can make it, 8 9 based on my experience, comfortably. 1.0 Can you give the opposition here eight minutes or is that too much? 11 12 JOHN FUND: I will try. CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: I will give the 13 14 questions to my Democratic colleagues, given the fact 15 that you're willing to leave. 16 JOHN FUND: That's all right. If I have 17 to leave --CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: 18 That's all right. 19 If they ask a good question, just get up and leave. 20 JOHN FUND: No. No. No, I don't do that. 21 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Representative 22 Heflin. 23 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Mr. Fund, I 24 appreciate you being here today. 25 JOHN FUND: Thank you.



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 $\label{eq:representative hefflin: I wouldn't} \\$ disagree with you.

You said you have to have ID if you're going to rent a movie. If you're going to cash a check. Those are privileges. Those are not rights.

I think that voting is a sacred right that we need to protect and enhance in this entire process. So I want to ask you this question: To enhance voter participation, what's your No. One step you will take?

JOHN FUND: First of all, let me respectfully disagree with you because if you can name an industrialized democracy that does not require people to show proof of their existence and their identity at the polls, I will send \$7,500 to your favorite charity.

We are the only country in the world, the only country in the world, that operates on the honor system when it comes to elections.

I believe we need a comprehensive set of reforms to improve voter integrity. I also believe we need a comprehensive reform to improve access to the polls.

I also believe we need to spend more time and effort to try to train a new generation of poll workers to replace the average age of 70 at the polls,



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who don't necessarily have the most up-to-date knowledge of technology and, therefore, we have a new generation of people that helps these people with the polls.

So I don't want to single out a single example. I just want to say we have to do an awful lot because Walter Dean Burnham, who teaches just down the road here at the University of Texas at Austin, is one of the premier political scientists in America, that says we have the soft independent system in any industrialized democracy. And I agree with that.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Let me ask you this question real quickly: If the attorney for the Northern District --

JOHN FUND: The U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of law.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: The attorney for the northern district, that's right, if those guys won't prosecute a case, they're not elected.

JOHN FUND: That should tell you something.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: They're hired.

JOHN FUND: That should tell you

something.

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REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: That ought to be



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prosecuted or they should be photo ID.

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JOHN FUND: No. This is the lowest priority on their staff of things to do, for obvious reasons.

It's not a violent crime. There's also political controversy attached to this. That's the reason why preventing this in advance is so important.

Once you have the vote cast and thrown in a pile of secret ballots, there is no way you can pull it out.

At least, with absentee-ballot fraud, which I do agree is a problem and I do want to address that, at least, with absentee-ballot fraud, when you apply for absentee-ballot, when you have sacrificed, in part, your right to a secret ballot, you leave an evidence trail. There is much less of an evidence trail with in-person voting. Much less.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: So you're saying that we're spending our time here today on the absolute lowest priority issue that we can deal with?

JOHN FUND: No. I am not saying that.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: That's what you

just said.

JOHN FUND: I am not saying that. I am saying that those both are important.



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I'm also saying that Indiana, contrary to what you have read, addressed absentee-balloting and addressed in-person voting.

You heard about the Voter ID law. You did not hear about the absentee-ballot. Perhaps you will not hear about it until he's testified.

I'm saying you could do both. You should do both. Do you have to do them at the same time? I don't necessarily think so but I think you should do both.

By the way, Debra Danberg, who used to chair this committee, was very concerned about voter fraud in this state. I interviewed her.

In fact, she was very upset because there were senior citizens' groups in this state who did not stand up for the fact that there were senior citizens being victimized by voter fraud.

And I do have the legislature, in part, under Democratic leadership and under Republican leadership, did address some of those absentee-ballot voter concerns.

You already have visited the issue, in part. I think you need to do more.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Yes. I agree. CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Any questions?



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136 1 Representative Anchia. 2 Isn't it true that REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: 3 you can board a plane without ID? 4 JOHN FUND: Yes. It's a very complicated 5 procedure and I have done it, and I would not want to visit it anymore. 6 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: 7 But there's a secondary opportunity for those who want to board a 8 9 plane without an ID, correct? 1.0 JOHN FUND: Well, do you know how well advertised that is? 11 12 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Well --JOHN FUND: Ask the people in this room if 13 14 they know about that. 15 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: But --16 JOHN FUND: Ask them. 17 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: But you pointed out -- I see a bunch of hands that are raised in the 18 19 back of the room. 20 But you pointed out that you couldn't get 21 on a plane but, in fact, you can, correct? 22 JOHN FUND: Yes, you can. REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: 23 Okay. 24 JOHN FUND: But the federal government 25 does not advise you of it at all. They discourage



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137 1 that. 2 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Right, but the 3 point is you represented that you couldn't, but you 4 And you can rent a movie without a photo ID, 5 right? JOHN FUND: I don't know that. 6 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: At Blockbuster, 7 8 for example, you can do it? You can rent a movie at 9 Blockbuster with just your Voter Registration 1.0 Certificate, right? 11 JOHN FUND: You cannot rent a video at 12 many companies. 13 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. Okay. Let 14 You wrote an article entitled democracy me ask you: 15 I haven't had a chance to read your book. in peril. 16 I'd love a copy if you're handing them out. 17 September 13, 2004, -- do you remember that article? 18 19 JOHN FUND: I write 120 articles a year. 20 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: I will eventually 21 remember it as you recall it. 22 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: It appeared in the 23 National Review. September 13, 2004, "Democracy in 24 Peril. America's Election Problems." 25 JOHN FUND: I don't recall that report.



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138 write for the Wall Street Journal. 1 2 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: In the article you 3 talked about problems in our election systems and you 4 talked about strap (inaudible) from any local elected 5 offices. JOHN FUND: 6 Yes. REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: From the local and 7 elected offices. 8 9 JOHN FUND: Yes. 10 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Voter ignorance. Lackadaisical law enforcement and a shortage of 11 12 trained volunteers. Those are all problems. 13 JOHN FUND: 14 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: You talked about 15 the voter law and that it imposed fraud from the rules 16 on states requiring driver's license bureaus to 17 register anybody applying for licenses, correct; is 18 that right? . 19 You talked about illegal absentee-ballot. 20 You talked about bribing homeless people with 21 cigarettes. 22 Which of those scenarios would be fixed 23 under the Fraser Bill? The bill before us today? 24 Have you read the bill? 25 JOHN FUND: I read several Executive



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1	Summaries. Have I read every single
2	REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Have you read the
3	bill.
4	JOHN FUND: The entire bill?
5	REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Yes.
6	JOHN FUND: No, I have not read the entire
7	bill.
8	REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. But do you
9	know
10	JOHN FUND: I have read long Executive
11	Summaries, though.
12	REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Based on your
13	reading of the Executive Summaries, do you have a
14	sense that any of the issues that I articulated that
15	you brought up in Democracy in Peril would be solved
16	by that bill?
17	JOHN FUND: I support a full range of
18	election measures that go far beyond this bill.
19	REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Do you support
20	JOHN FUND: Excuse me?
21	REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Do you support
22	them in isolation or comprehensively?
23	JOHN FUND: Both. I want to get there as
24	fast as we possibly can.
25	REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay.



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140 1 JOHN FUND: Whether it's piecemeal or 2 comprehensively, I want to get there. 3 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And if it's a 4 situation like 12 nuns being disenfranchised -- that 5 doesn't give you clause for pause. JOHN FUND: Well, I actually interviewed a 6 7 couple of those nuns. 8 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: 9 JOHN FUND: And one of those nuns admitted 1.0 to me that it was a stunt that they were trying to discredit the law. 11 12 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Was she an 13 American citizen? 14 JOHN FUND: Yes. 15 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Was she of age? 16 Was she of age to vote? 17 JOHN FUND: But what --18 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: But was she 19 otherwise competent to vote? 20 JOHN FUND: Representative Anchia, she 21 wanted not to vote. 22 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Was she competent 23 to vote? 24 JOHN FUND: But she --Yes. 25 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Did she vote a



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141 1 provisional ballot? 2 JOHN FUND: Yes. Representative Anchia, 3 she wanted not to vote that day. REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: 4 Did you interview 5 the other 11? JOHN FUND: I interviewed two of the nuns. 6 7 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Did you interview 8 any of the 34 people in Marion County. 9 JOHN FUND: I tried to. I couldn't get 10 the names. 11 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. JOHN FUND: 12 Because --REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: 13 Going back to my 14 first question: Do you think it's a good result if 15 people like that are disenfranchised? If any American 16 is disenfranchised by a piecemeal approach to Voter 17 ID? JOHN FUND: I believe disenfranchisement 18 19 comes in two forms: One, we fought a long struggle in 20 the civil rights era so that people would not be 21 forced to take poll tests, or take literacy tests or 22 be otherwise intimidated or prevented from voting. 23 That is disenfranchising the voters and that is wrong. It is also disenfranchisement if your 24 25 civil rights are violated because your vote is diluted



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142 1 or cancelled out by someone who shouldn't be voting, 2 who's voting twice or doesn't even exist. 3 also disenfranchisement. 4 And by the way, that is not my opinion. 5 The Supreme Court of the United States of America gave a unanimous decision in which they vacated the 6 decision of an Arizona court which blocked that 7 state's photo ID law in 2006. 8 It said it is disenfranchisement if 9 1.0 people's votes are cancelled out or deleted by people 11 who are voting and shouldn't voter impersonation or 12 voter fraud. REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: 13 Are you aware of 14 any voter impersonation cases in Texas? 15 Specifically in Texas? JOHN FUND: 16 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Yes. JOHN FUND: I have not interviewed people 17 18 who personally told me they committed voter 19 impersonation in Texas. 20 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: But, sir, are you 21 aware of any cases? 22 I'm aware people who have JOHN FUND: 23 claimed such --24 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Are you aware of 25 any documented cases?



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143 1 JOHN FUND: No. 2 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. Thank you, 3 Mr. Fund. JOHN FUND: 4 Thank you. 5 I have to leave and I apologize. CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Thank you, Mr. Fund 6 7 and thank you for coming and we appreciate it. 8 JOHN FUND: Thank you. 9 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: And I'm sorry you 10 didn't get the full allotment of time. 11 REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: Mr. Chairman, we 12 wanted to state on the record and we wanted Mr. Fund 13 to hear this before he went out the door, that 14 Mr. N.D. Yang had expressed that he supported the 15 Baker Commission. 16 And like I said earlier, the Baker 17 Commission clearly states that you cannot do Voter ID 18 right now until you have universal support. 19 So we need to be clear because for him to 20 invoke the name of Andrew Young supporting Voter ID is 21 really quite a stretch there. 22 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: He does recommend it 23 along with, I guess, the expansion of real ID, and so 24 we gotta figure out what we're going to do in light of 25 the fact that we don't have real ID. But that's



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right. I think that's correct.

At this time, the chair will call Justin Leavitt from the Brennan Center for Justice at New York University School of Law to testify against Senate Bill 362.

MR. LEAVITT: Thank you, very much, Chairman.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Thank you. Please state your name and who you represent.

JUSTIN LEAVITT: My name is Justin

Leavitt. I'm here on behalf of the Brennan Center for

Justice at NYU School of Law.

The reference was correct earlier and I want to correct you, Mr. Chair, Mr. Vice-Chair, members of the committee, very much for inviting me here to testify.

I agree both that you have an issue that's caused much debate here in front of you. And I think it's very important to take the tact that you set out so early of trying to get at the real facts behind what's at issue here.

I have written testimony that I've made available to you all. We've also published documentation, reports I'm happy to make available. I didn't bring enough copies for the committee here



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today. And for that I apologize.

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I'm going to keep my remarks as short as I possibly can and leave you with written testimony.

And any questions that you wish to ask, including, I may be the right person to respond to some of the incidents that you brought up before with

Ms. Trautman, chairman. So I'm happy to address any of those as you wish.

As you mentioned, I'm Justin Leavitt. I'm counsel at Brennan Center for Justice at NYU School of Law. We are self-identified as progressive, but we are vigorously non-partisan and I am strictly here in a non-partisan capacity.

The Brennan Center does public policy and research and legal advocacy. We focus on fundamental issues of democracy and justice and we think respectfully that you have one before you here today.

Our method, our trade is to focus on evidence and to go back to the facts that have been established and try and root all of our recommendation ands all the policies we advocate and the basis of those facts.

We emphasize the factual research because we believe the best policy is grounded in careful cost analysis benefit analysis.



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And just like you would in starting on a construction project and make a page you wouldn't start a construction project or make a major purchase until you were sure that the benefits outweigh the costs, the same is true in election policy.

And particularly for Texas, Section five of the voting rights act requires such an analysis. This hearing today is about proposing restrictions on the way voters can and have traditionally identified themselves at the polls in order to vote.

And with respect I'm here to testify against the proposal because I believe the costs do outweigh the benefits, that this legislation you all are considering imposes far more costs than the problems it fixes others will talked to at great length about some of the costs that this legislation may impose.

I'd like to focus, if he can in a limited time on the negotiable benefits it provides.

In particular, legislation requiring a restricted form of ID in order to vote at the polls gets in only one sort of problem. It's only designed to get at one sort of problem. And that is impersonation fraud. People pretending to be someone else when they show up at the polls.



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We have documents at the Brennan Center's document allegations of all kind of fraud. Some of them are reports that we validate, they actually turned out to be true. Many reports that we've debunked that turn-out not to be true when you look at the real facts.

Impersonation fraud is special in our research. It's the only sort of fraud that I believe you could possibly address.

And what's most notable about it is how strikingly rare it is. Not just to prosecute, but to find, to discover, to report the fact that its existence at all is to notably rare.

Now, some attack this research that we've done saying that we're denying that fraud exists. And I want to be perfectly, absolutely clear: That there are some kind of fraud out there.

You've mentioned some. Mr. Fund mentioned some. Other witnesses will, no doubt, mention others. It's more rare than people believe because many reports are either sensation lift or sloppy. That confuse fraud with clerical error. But sadly it does occur. People still do buy votes.

They still do pressure voters in nursing homes. They still do commit fraud and unfortunately



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large amounts of it using absentee-ballots.

They did in the 1970s, use party boss systems to break the law using insiders. The longstanding Brooklyn scheme that Mr. Fund mentioned.

What they don't do in any significant number is commit the sort of fraud that restrictive ID laws, like the one before you that could possibly fix.

At the end of the day, yes, it has happened. There have been a tiny handful of substantiated cases out of hundreds of millions of ballots. Americans are struck and killed by lightning far more often.

Now, some, including Secretary Rokita and including Mr. Fund, has said there are only a few of these reports because this sort of fraud is hard to find.

But even without eyewitnesses and there are often eyewitnesses, there will often be a victim. And there will always, in every single case, be a paper trail, including poll book signature and other records at the polls.

That is to say in this case, there really is a dead body every time because you can go back and look at the poll books to find out if someone else has signed in for that person and whether it was a



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mistake, someone above or below in the records, or it was an entirely different individual.

We've done that research and so we know it's possible to trace after the fact.

And if you want to swing an election, you've gotta do this many times, which means many chances for someone to cry foul.

The hunt for this fraud has been on and the major national issue at the same time that federal law enforcement made it a priority and the at the same time that private actors are equipped and extremely motivated to find it when it happens.

There were lots and lots and lots of people looking. And so if this fraud happened with any frequency whatsoever, over most of the last decade, you'd expect the phones to have been ringing off the hook. Not prosecutions. Just reports somebody stole my vote by pretending to be me at the polls.

Instead it was barely a ring. Every year there are far more reports of UFO sightings than of fraud that an ID could prevent.

This exceptionally rare phenomenon has been used to drive policy that unfortunately creates far more real problems than it solves. And



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restrictive ID recalls are one good example. They don't solve real problems but they do create them.

When you start shutting down the rules that voters can say that they are who they say they are: You start shutting out eligible voters. Real people.

Most eligible voters we know have ID and have it handy, even photo ID. But many do not.

Disproportionately elderly and minority citizens.

I was behind one such senior citizen in line at the airport on the way out here. She did not have ID. She didn't have photo ID and she didn't have other backup ID. And she went through the very same process that Representative Anchia asked Mr. Fund about. The secondary screening it took. I know because I waited for her.

It took 15 minutes. She went through. She had the x-ray scan. She got through and was able to get onto the plane. And that's because private industry and the federal government all recognize that there are some citizens out there in the 21st century who simply don't have some forms of ID and they make accommodations for that.

It is not easy. It's much easier to live in modern society if you have an ID, that's true and



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Andrew Young believed that's true. And that's right. But we understand private entity understand and the government has responsibility to make sure that when a vote -- when a right is provided for each, as voting is, that everyone can be validly accommodated have that every eligible citizen will have that opportunity to exercise that right, just like the woman in front of me in line at the airport.

Making things more difficult at the polls, by the way, also increases the burden on poll workers and on election officials. More restrictive ID means more confusion at the polls. And for those who don't have ID with them, more anger.

It also means more provisional ballots, right in the most hectic period of the election cycle.

And your question, Mr. Chair, about provisional ballots in Marion County is it's spot on in that respect. It is a concern and should be a concern.

I see that I'm coming down to the end of my time have I want to address two things if I can.

One is the argument, and we heard it before, that asking for photo ID will increase confidence in the system.

And I want to call special attention to



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the study have the only study to do, empirical evidence, they went out and asked voters who live in states with photo ID laws and live in states without photo ID laws, do you feel more confident in the elections in your state.

And the voters responded with unmistakable equanimity. It did not have an effect. There was no statistically correlation. If you believe they're flawed, you're going to believe they're fraud whether somebody asks you for an ID or not.

And if you don't believe there's fraud you don't believe there's fraud, whether somebody asks you for an ID. When people say it makes the voters feel more confident, a study has been done and that's been shown not to be true.

The other instance that I want to talk about and I didn't want to spend all my time on it, but because the Brennan Center got so popular even before I got up here, I did want to mention that I actually agree with you chairman on turn-out studies and the limitations on looking at turn-out to see how these things effect voters.

I believe another witness will mention this in much more detail. I believe it's up to you. Two more sentences on this particular topic.



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CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: If you agree with me. Go, go ahead.

JUSTIN LEAVITT: Absolutely. It is part of why the Brennan Center has not done a study on how photo ID effects turn-out, in part, because we agree there are many limitation necessary these sorts of studies. You need a lot of variables over a lot of time in order to really come up with a really conclusive answer is on how turn-out is effected in one way or the other.

That's absolutely correct, and there will be other witnesses who, I believe, will testify to that in much more detail.

What we have done is something we think more reliable is we've asked the citizens. We've done a survey. And there are others, we're not the only ones who have done the survey.

We've asked citizens, do you have X, Y and Z sort of ID. And the answer was, most do but a disturbing number don't. And we're very concerned that anyone, Texas or otherwise, would take action to solve a problem that doesn't exist, but that actually creates a problem for all of those citizens who told us, we don't have what you're asking us to get.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. Let me just



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154 1 say, thank you, I appreciate the spirit of your 2 That's far closer to being the kind of 3 oppositional testimony that I expected and I was a 4 little surprised by Ms. Trautman's allegations that 5 there is no evidence of any kind of voter fraud of any kind. 6 7 You do not agree with her on that; is that 8 correct? 9 JUSTIN LEAVITT: I do not agree with her That is correct. 1.0 on that. I don't know about Harris County in 11 I have no experience in Harris County. 12 13 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: I understand that 14 the but the fact is that there is substantial amount 15 of evidence of voter fraud, but your position is that 16 only a handful of substantiated cases exist with 17 regard to impersonation; is that correct? JUSTIN LEAVITT: That's correct. 18 There's an extensive 19 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: 20 body of evidence to support the notion of fraud with 21 regard to absentee-ballots? 22 JUSTIN LEAVITT: That's correct. 23 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: And so while we're 24 on that subject: Do you have any suggestions on how 25 this committee might be able to get at the area of



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155 1 fraud where there is no disagreement that is out there 2 and is a major problem? Any suggestions on what we do 3 to deal with that? 4 JUSTIN LEAVITT: It is a very sticky 5 Federal law actually provided one way to get at that and I believe that the rate of 6 7 absentee-ballots has dropped substantially since 2002. The Help America Vote Act of 2002 requires 8 9 and Texas, I understand has implemented, a system that 10 in some ways catches absentee-ballot fraud. When you 11 register to vote you're required to give information 12 over. 13 The Secretary of State will try to match 14 that information up to other government lists. If you 15 don't match, then you have to submit some form of 16 identification of the same identification that is now 17 permitted at the polls understand Texas law. 18 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Did you identify a 19 state that's currently doing that? 20 JUSTIN LEAVITT: I believe every state, 21 including Texas --22 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: 23 -- is currently doing JUSTIN LEAVITT: 24 that. 25 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH:



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MR. LEAVITT: And so another way to get at

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CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: I'm obviously looking for something that we do not currently do because we've got dead people voting.

Even if you presume that all those people are doing it by way of absentee-ballots, which I don't know that we can, but even if you did that, you know, you how can we prevent that?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: Two items really quickly.

One, I'm not sure that you do have dead people voting in anywhere near the numbers that are often sited.

You mentioned earlier a Georgia study in the Atlanta Journal Constitution. That one's notorious. It came out in 2000 and said 5,400 dead people voted.

They actually did an investigation have the way they came up with that which were a record matching system that we've shown repeatedly to be fraud.

We mentioned one person that the reporter was dead certain had voted while deceased. And they went back and -- that's why I mentioned the poll book signatures.



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They went back and they looked at the poll book signatures and it's not the same guy.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: So what is the evidence that you agree is out there that is extensive with regard to absentee-ballots?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: You have situations like in Indiana, where there was some absentee vote, coercion of absentee-ballots, where there was people applying for absentee-ballots. That was before 2002. That was before the Help America Vote Act was implemented.

In Miami, the same thing in 1997, before the Help America Vote Act was implemented. The Help America Vote Act was actually done quite a bit to get at that.

But the other way you can avoid more absentee-ballot fraud is to make it as easy as possible while still maintaining the security of voting at the polls.

That is the harder you make it to vote at the polls, the more people you're going to get drive en to the absentee-ballot system. And the more people you're going to lay out there into the system where it's much harder to actually control against fraud.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay.



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MR. LEAVITT: At the polls you actually have a reasonably set reasonable set of safeguards, including people showing up in-person and swearing, including signing in, including your being able to see their face.

Including the idea that as you mention the ID that Texas currently requires, either a registration certificate or one of the broad means of documentary ID.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. You mentioned the study that you did do, and it's 2.6, 2.9 percent. You know the study what I'm talking about?

MR. LEAVITT: There are several. The one that we did --

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: I just want to get your specific answer.

Was that from comparing in Indiana that has no state identification that has no identification requirement? What's what was the comparison?

MR. LEAVITT: We have not done a

comparison. What we've done is we have --

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: What is that two

point something percent figure? What was that?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: I believe that was a

study done by -- it's possible it was Al Foretto



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159 1 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: It was comparing 2 what to what? MR. LEAVITT: 3 It was comparing -- I'm 4 That study are was not a comparison study 5 state to state. I'm going to leave that question, if I 6 7 may, for one of the other witnesses who will know this 8 better. 9 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: 10 MR. LEAVITT: I am not sure. 11 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. 12 JUSTIN LEAVITT: We have done studies of the rate at which citizens have or don't have this, 13 14 not the turn-out before or after a particular 15 election. 16 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. You agree 17 with me that in terms of the effect of Indiana versus 18 some common standard, I thought that the Brennan study 19 compared it to a no-identification state. 20 study was, kind of, all over the map. Some say it 21 increased turn-out. Some say it decreased turn-out. 22 JUSTIN LEAVITT: Yes. 23 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: But you agree with 24 me that there isn't any evidence of any kind, nothing, 25 no study, nothing substantiated to any degree that



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would suggest that a change from current law in Texas where we already require identification, either one photo or one non-photo -- when those people just layout a photo to change in the law where you didn't have the photo which was provided free or you back it up with two forms of non-photo, a Voter Registration card or some form of additional document, you agree with me that there's not any study of any kind that will indicate that that would suppress poor, uneducated and minority voters? Right? You agree with me? MR. LEAVITT: I can't agree with you, in part, because I don't know all of the details of what was submitted in Arizona. Arizona has a system where you submit one photo ID or two forms of non photo ID. CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. You're not

aware of any?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: Correct.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Is that correct?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay.

I want you to just explain to me in a little more detail and then I want other members to ask questions.



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161 You admit that it's hard to find in terms of hard to prove evidence of voter impersonation? JUSTIN LEAVITT: It won't be hard. will be hard to prosecute but I don't believe it will be hard to find. CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okav. Hard to prosecute. And with regard to voter fraud -- you agree with me that looking at the extent of prosecution is really not the most accurate way to try to determine the extent to which it occurs in you agree with that, don't you? JUSTIN LEAVITT: Yes. CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Now, the absence of prosecution does not mean that it does not occur? on the other hand, I will grant you that the absence of prosecution doesn't mean that it does occur, You agree with that, right? JUSTIN LEAVITT: I think that's accurate.

JUSTIN LEAVITT: I think that's accurate I think there are better metrics, that I know whether it does or does not occur.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: All right. And when you say there's always a paper trail at the polls, help me understand that.

Because my understanding is that and I may



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be wrong, that with regard to absentee-ballot, you've got a much better paper trail because you have an envelope. You have an address. You have a stamp.

Whereas at the poll, you primarily have a signature, whereas on the absentee-ballot, you have that, plus you have the envelope and a stamp and the typewriter that typed the information on the outside of the envelope, well, I guess most of the time that is a state issued document.

So I guess you have a stamp and you have a signature and you have an address.

Tell me why -- is it true that that paper trail is more extensive than the paper trail at the ballot office?

MR. LEAVITT: That paper trail is mildly more extensive, but the paper trail at the polls is more than enough to tell you did somebody vote in that person's name are or not.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay.

MR. LEAVITT: And that's what we focused

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. So because there is a more significant paper trail with regard to absentee-ballot, you would agree that it is, at least, marginally easier to identify and prosecute than it is



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163 1 at the polls? 2 MR. LEAVITT: Yes. 3 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. 4 Representative -- hands up. I'm trying to be fair 5 here. Anchia. 6 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: 7 I want to be real 8 careful when we talk about dead people voting, 9 Mr. Chairman. I don't know that there are any studies 1.0 11 post-HAVA that show that that's happening at any rate 12 greater than the rate of voter impersonation, which is pretty small can you talk about why dead people voting 13 14 is hard. And let's leave the obvious because they're 15 dead out. 16 But let's talk about why it's hard to vote 17 for a person when he may be deceased using their identity. Let's talk about the mechanics of that and 18 19 then let's talk about the mechanics of HAVA and how 20 it's implemented in Texas. 21 Are you aware of how its implemented here? 22 JUSTIN LEAVITT: I believe so. 23 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. And if you 24 can speak to that, that would be helpful. Because I 25 don't want the impression to be left with the media or



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the audience or the members of the committee that this is happening on a large scale post-HAVA.

JUSTIN LEAVITT: No. That's entirely right.

And one clarification, if I may: That the reports that have been done post-HAVA, of which I'm aware, deal with allegations that dead people have been found on the rolls or that dead people have voted.

And when there's been follow up, I know there's a notorious case, the Texas Watchdog blog and then the Dallas Morning News, that when there's been follow up, the follow-up have actually been that dead people have not voted.

That is, there are lots of claims, but the claims actually turn-out, for the same reasons as in Georgia, not to pan out on photo investigation.

So you'd ask: How is it possible or how does Texas and other states safeguard against this?

When you register to vote, you have to submit your driver's license or Social Security number, and that information is matched up from place to place with Department of Public Safety here in Texas and with Social Security Administration records.

So if I'm a new voter and I am submitting



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a ballot in the name of a dead person, then I have to register in the name of that person. The information has to be cross-referenced.

And by the way, Motor Vehicles and DPS would most likely know if I'm deceased. If that doesn't square up, if that doesn't match or if it returns, hey, this persons dead, then I have to submit a document, just like the documents that Texas currently requires at the polls in that person's name.

And that's, actually, fairly difficult, or, at least, it takes a great degree of energy in order to fake.

And so there aren't a lot of people registering in the names of neural dead people and voting since the Help America Vote Act.

There also aren't a lot of people who are voting in the names of people who have been dead on the rolls for a long time.

HAVA also requires counties and the state to screen their registration lists against the list of people who have recently died. They get those lists from Social Security. They get those lists from, I believe, county departments of health.

And as far as I can tell, many states have I'm not sure how Texas' compliance with this has been,



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I just don't know but many states are finding it entirely impossible to get dead people off of the roles fairly quickly after they actually pass on.

And so for those people, as well, if they attempt to vote, they're no longer registered.

They're no longer on the rolls and that ballot is automatically flagged or at the polls they won't be able to cast a regular ballot.

So the Help America Vote Act provides in each of these ways have. New people getting on and old people coming off. A good screen for those who are no longer eligible.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Would you be surprised if the latest State Auditor Report that scrubbed the HAVA database found that there were zero persons reviewed from that database who were deceased who had voted?

MR. LEAVITT: I wouldn't be surprised at all. We keep going back and finding where dead people had voted and the follow-up shows that zero have actually cast ballots.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: In fact, there were 49,000 people reviewed from the list to about 23, 25,000 of them were deceased, which is not a surprising number when you consider we've got 13



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167 1 million people on the list and people do die during 2 the course of the year. Registered voters do die at 3 .04 percent. So about 23,000 people who are deceased 4 5 and possible felons were scrubbed from the list. And the number who have voted were zero. 6 JUSTIN LEAVITT: That's consistent with 7 what they found in other states. 8 9 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And I believe the 10 instance or the frequency with which we update 11 statistics are, in some cases, weekly and other cases 12 monthly under the law here in Texas. I'll confirm that with the Secretary of State's office, but we 13 14 appreciate your testimony. Thank you. 15 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Representative 16 Bonnen. 17 REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Thank you. 18 appreciate your comments very respectively in opening 19 testimony of today. 20 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Thank you. 21 Do you live in New REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: 22 York? 23 JUSTIN LEAVITT: I don't actually live in 24 I live in California now. New York. 25 REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Even better.



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That's very surprising for a New Yorker.

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I wanted to ask you some questions about, again, it's an issue that I've been very curious about and you visited about how there are no studies and the impact the studies would have the impact that a Voter ID would.

And what's interesting to me about that is that we do have states we can look at where we can just look at the numbers. I mean, we don't have to do a specific study. We just look at results.

Are you familiar with the turn-out situation in Georgia? And I want to quote some numbers to you here and see if they make sense to you.

This is the Joelette Center on Political and Economic Studies. With that Georgians saw that the overall turn-out in Georgia increased 6.7 percent points from the 2004 election. It was the second-highest increase in turn-out of any state in the country in that the black share of the statewide vote increased from 25 percent in 2004, and this is obviously 2008 numbers.

The interesting thing about that is that they're talking about 25 percent. And that is, when the ID law was in effect, if went up 25 percent. To -- up to 30 percent in the '08 election.



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169 The interesting thing is that the African 1 2 American vote nationwide increased from 11 to 3 13 percent in that cycle. 4 So, I mean, does that sound logical to 5 you? JUSTIN LEAVITT: It absolutely sounds 6 7 logical, but its sound like it has nothing to do with Voter ID. 8 9 REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: I think that's a 10 great statement. 11 MR. LEAVITT: Let me say two things if I 12 can. 13 One, just -- Chairman Smith asked me 14 whether I knew about the effects of particular ID 15 structure one photo ID or two non-photo IDs, and 16 that's where I'm just not aware in Arizona. 17 There are studies that show in effect a 18 disproportionate impact on those with lower income. 19 Photo ID laws, in particular, those are 20 photo ID because that's been the controversy. 21 REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: I respect that. 22 But I'm asking you about specific, factual results 23 from Georgia. 24 JUSTIN LEAVITT: And leave, and the 25 Georgia election, this is why gauging an effective law



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based on turn-out is a disadvantage. The Georgia election in 2008 featured an investment of resources by both President Obama and by Senator McCain, challenging Georgia and making it a contingent state for the first time, as I'm aware, on the presidential level in decades.

We also had -- for the African American turn-out, they also had an African American caused at the very top of the ticket. I would expect for the African American turn-out to go through the roof in Georgia.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Correct. Let me point out, though, we're not talking about how many individual numbers it went up. It's about percentage increase, isn't it?

MR. LEAVITT: And I would argue with you.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: I'm not arguing
with you. I am agreeing with you. Voter intensity
should have been higher. African American voter
should have been higher. Significant dollars would
have been spent on a different cycle, but to suggest
that they were specifically different at one point

JUSTIN LEAVITT: And I'm not suggesting that.



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REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: It is interesting. That's why I pointed out that the national vote increased for African Americans 11 to 13 percent, whereas in Georgia it went up 30 percent.

JUSTIN LEAVITT: And I attribute that to the very specific local nature of the election.

The more money you spend in a local race and the more intention attention you have on a local race -- that can really drive turn-out.

make this point, then, with two things I'd ask you to consider: Clearly Voter ID did not suppress or amend the vote?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: I'm going to make the same express as Chairman Smith: We don't yet know, this is why it's dangerous, whether the increase in turn-out would have been 35, 40, 45, 50 percent had it not been for the Voter ID law.

That is, we know it went up a bunch. We don't know how much more it would have gone up had there been no law.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Well, we know it went up significantly compared to the national average. We know that it went up significantly compared to a neighboring state with no Voter ID such



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as Mississippi.

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JUSTIN LEAVITT: Which was not contested.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Correct. But we also then know by your comments, I think it's fair to not concede on both sides, that -- and I'm not picking a challenge here -- but Representative Anchia made the comment earlier about how Texas has bad voting numbers and this and that.

But the arguments you made were what came to my mind was when Representative Anchia discussed, that is, that I don't know the last time that we had a November election that we've had a presidential candidate spend any significant sum of money to drive the election.

So I think you would agree with me it's, kind of, fair to concede to some extent on both sides that it is largely driven by who's spending the dollars? Who's driving the vote? Who's making those requests?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: That's true, but I would say two things: One, you don't want to do anything.

I agree this is my perspective. You don't want to take a step that drops your current level of participation.

And the second thing is: You don't want



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to put any additional unnecessary burden on voters who haven't participated thus far with the amount right amount that want to come into the process.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: And I understand that.

JUSTIN LEAVITT: Secondly that nobody here wants to put that unnecessary burden on.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: I understand that.

I'm simply making a point that you're explaining the

Georgia turn-out numbers by the amount of money being

spent in Georgia. And I respect that. And I think

that has an impact.

But I do think it also helps show that Voter ID clearly did not stimey that vote.

But I also would respectfully say that then if we're going to accept that argument in Georgia to some degree, not completely, but to some degree, do we have to accept are the converse to that argument when you look at other states, such as Texas and what have you and say, well, but the vote wasn't as high as we would have thought?

Again, if it's fair to you, it's fair to me, I guess is the point I'm trying to make.

JUSTIN LEAVITT: And I understand the point you're making. I guess I just disagree with the



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REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: The premise, you're saying the reason it went up in Georgia is because they spent a lot of money on the presidential election, but then when we discussed in other states that wasn't inundated with presidential dollars at that point you wouldn't apply there?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: There are probably 20 to 30 different factors that draw a turn-out, including the weather on a particular day. And respectfully you've gotta look at them. And in Georgia, you've gotta look at them.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Well, I think we do agree.

MR. LEAVITT: Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: I think we do agree that you can't hang your hat on that being the factor for it not having a negative impact in Georgia, just as I can't hang my hat on it being a having a negative impact or not in Texas.

What I'm simply saying, the arguments are somewhat a friendly stand off. If you're going to use it in Georgia, I suggest you ought to use it elsewhere?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: They do have a different



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turn-out somewhere, but that's why we think it's so important to survey eligible citizens to find out who's out there who either does or does not have the sort of ID you're talking about.

This is my primary agreement with Chairman Smith.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Right.

MR. LEAVITT: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: And I agree with you. I think when you have a voter increase from, Nationally speaking, with the African American population from 11 to 13 percent, and then you have a state that has a 30-percent increase, clearly there wasn't something creating a problem.

Because there are other states that probably had significant funds being spent to encourage turn-out that didn't even have that kind of a turn-out?

MR. LEAVITT: I think the record on what caused the turn-out and what did not cause the turn-out and where it might have been is probably going to have to wait for another couple of cycles until we get another data on how to hash out -- bonus I think that's a fair comment to make if we're going to hold that comment true in all scenarios.



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176 1 MR. LEAVITT: Thank you. 2 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Representative 3 Brown. 4 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: Thank you, 5 Mr. Chairman. I'd like to go back to something that you 6 7 were explaining awhile ago about when you -- okay. 8 Let me put it this way: Are you aware 9 that when you send in a request for a change to a Voter Registration card and your information is not 10 11 complete, for one reason for another -- oh, well, the 12 main thing is you were saying that you fill in your 13 Social Security number and your driver's license 14 number. 15 Are you aware that if you leave both those 16 boxes blank and send it in, they will send it back to 17 you saying that it's insufficient information? If you did it a second time, they will send you another 18 19 letter. If you did it a second time, they 20 automatically register you? 21 Are you aware of that in Texas? 22 MR. LEAVITT: I'm glad to hear that's the 23 That's one interpretation of federal law and 24 that is one of the interpretations that we actually 25 advocate for.



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177 1 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: Really? 2 JUSTIN LEAVITT: However, for those 3 people, federal law requires that you have to show 4 some form of documentary I.D. at the polls. 5 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: Okay. All right. JUSTIN LEAVITT: From leave. From the 6 7 broad list --REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: 8 Okav. All right. 9 Are you aware in that that's a letter that's sent back 10 telling you that you have insufficient information and 11 you cannot be registered, that that is used as a form 12 of identification? That letter can be presented? The Secretary of State is here in the 13 room, and she verified this the other day when she 14 15 testified before us. So to me, that is the real. JUSTIN LEAVITT: I'm not aware of how 16 17 often that's done at all. I was not aware that that was the case under Texas law. 18 19 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: Yes, it is. 20 One other thing. I just think that --21 we're accused so much of trying to suppress the vote, 22 That that's the only reason that we're pressing for 23 photo IDs and trying to suppress the vote. 24 But wouldn't you agree with me that in the 25 situation that was just cited a while ago, it was a



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30-percent increase in turn-out, in a state that has photo ID, that we are really a miserable failure if that's our goal, going into these states and supporting photo ID, if the turn-out is that much, that we are really failing miserably?

MR. LEAVITT: I do believe that some who advocate this, and I certainly wouldn't accuse any member of this committee of being in that camp.

REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: Thank you.

MR. LEAVITT: But there are some who do believe that this is a means to suppress the vote, however successful, and I believe that more people sincerely believe that they are trying to combat a problem that's out there.

It's just that I happen to believe that they're mistaken.

In the Georgia case, for example -REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: I asked you: Do
you agree with me that we're a miserable failure in
such states when the turn-out goes up that
significantly?

MR. LEAVITT: The problem with the turn-out study is you don't know how much more it would have gone up if that idea hadn't been in place.

REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: But when you're



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comparing it to other states with an 11-percent increase, it was such a significant increase. It was still and you still won't agree with me?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: I'm afraid I wouldn't. I mean, Georgia had many problems before this election.

Their turn-out rate was not that spectacular leading up to this election.

To find an improvement, I think we can all be happy about the improvement, based on this election and the fact that more eligible Georgians are voting. I celebrate that.

I just simply don't know how many more people would have been able to vote if that law or any other law hadn't been in place.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: And I think I've already made it clear that I think we're on the same page on that issue.

I am sort of fabulously unimpressed with either sides' arguments, especially that this marginal change in our states law, in our state, comparing what we currently do to what the Senate has proposed doing. I am fabulously unimpressed with either sides argument that this legislation would in any material way either enhance or suppress turn-out.

And you know, we have agreed that there's



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not any evidence of any kind that is credible in any way that would support either of those allegations at this point, right? You would agree with that?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: I would think the turn-out studies have been inconclusive and that I would agree.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: And those studies have all been based on a comparison between one thing and another, that is far more stark in its contrast than what we're proposing here in Texas, if we start with the Senate Bill.

JUSTIN LEAVITT: I believe that's right. Colleagues know their studies better than I.

I don't think it's right to say that there's no evidence that what Texas is proposing would have an effect, though.

And that's where I'm afraid will have to differ. The turn-outs to these have been to date, that's right. They have been absolutely inconclusive.

The studies of both registered voters and eligible citizens who do or don't have a certain type of ID over -- that provides for me a more reliable basis of evidence of saying who is this really going to effect.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: And you agree that



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by providing a non-photo alternative, in addition to what other means we can take would significantly lessen any marginal additional burden on some voters? You agree with that?

MR. LEAVITT: I do. I think it's an unnecessary but relatively positive step.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. And you agree, also, if the goal is to insure with regard to these provisional ballots, that is, many of them that should count, do count, do you agree and are you familiar with the way that Florida handles those provisional ballots?

And I get this from the descending opinion in the Supreme Court, where they go out of their way to praise Florida in the way that they handle the provisional ballots, not necessarily the legislation, but the way that they handle the provisional ballots, they go out of their way to strike a distinction between Florida and Indiana.

And they refuse to go so far as to express the statement that they would find the law in Florida constitutional. But in my opinion, they certainly apply that they might very well, even the most liberal dissenting justices.

Because of the fact with regard to those



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provisional ballots, instead of them not counting, unless you go through hoops by going downtown within ten days of the vote, they count automatically without the voter doing anything else, unless a group of six committee determines by a majority vote that this is not the vote of the person who cast of the ballot?

Do you agree with me that the difference between one route and the other route is material in terms of minimizing any adverse consequences that you figure in this legislation?

MR. LEAVITT: I have been cautioned on many occasions not to jump to quickly to phrase Florida's election system and I believe with cause.

That said, there are all sorts of problems that provisional ballots themselves cause. And create. And I believe you'll have other witnesses to testify about that as well.

It is unquestionably better to have a system in which provisionals automatically count than a system in which they don't. And the Department of Justice actually required that of Florida. That was condition under which they would declare Florida's rule when Florida changed its laws, was that those provisional ballots had to count.

There are still other states, in fact,



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many other states, that have their election deemed their election systems secure without relying on provisional ballots that accept a broad range of documentation and then accept that that person is who they say they are.

Provisional ballots -- I worry about the consistency with which they're counted. I worry about the rates with which they're counted. I worry about the time and expense that it takes to count them.

And so I would caution about over-reliance on them. That said, it's better than the alternative where they don't count at all.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Representative Bohac.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Justin, welcome.

JUSTIN LEAVITT: Thank you very much, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: I've enjoyed your testimony before in front of this committee. I have just a quick question for you.

What if we could put the photograph of the individual on the voter card?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: On the Voter Registration Certificate you mean?

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: On the Voter
Registration Certificate. Because we really do have



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Voter ID now. I mean, we do, right?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: Yeah, you require one of the broad range of documents in order to show your identity. That's absolutely right.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: But we just don't have photo ID now?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: But we do have Voter ID.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: What if we could take the person's photograph and put it on the Voter Registration Certificate? Would that be acceptable to you?

MR. LEAVITT: If you're going to require that Voter Registration Certificate and didn't allow other documentation, I'd have to come back and say, no, that, too, would be an improvement. It would help as Andrew Young, as Ambassador Young mentioned, it would help other people get identification when they don't currently have photo ID.

I would worry a little bit there, too, about the cost and expense and administerability.

But the point that you make about Texas' current system, I think, is entirely valid. Texas has a voter law today that requires people to show one of a range of documents, and it requires you to show your registration certificate if you have it, and if you



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don't, it allows you to arrive with any number of others.

Putting an ID on a Registration

Certificate is great if you've got that Registration

Certificate on you. But Texas law very sensibly today says if you don't happen to have your Registration

Certificate on you, we'll allow you to vote with one of these other forms of ID. And I think that current safeguard is a sensible safeguard that Texas has decided on.

So putting a photo on -- if you require that that be the only ID that the voter can present, then I would think that would cause problems, just like requiring just a driver's license, just like requiring just any single kind of ID.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: What if we assume for a moment that everybody did have a voter card. Would putting the photograph on that and making that the sole item that you could present to vote and everybody has one and they always have it on them -- would that be okay?

MR. LEAVITT: It's hard to answer questions about a fictional system or a hypothetical system.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: I appreciate the



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question. You're testifying on a fictional system now.

I mean, the whole testimony is based on a fictional system that we may or may not implement.

MR. LEAVITT: Which is why I try to keep my testimony as grounded in real fact that we've investigated as I possibly can. Talking about the studies that have been done. Talking about the rates of fraud that we have seen.

It's very difficult to say, you know. If everybody had the sort of ID that were required and everybody carried it were them at all times and everybody showed it to a co-worker and nobody were sent home without being able to vote as a validate caused, then I wouldn't be here because I wouldn't be concerned about that system.

But I'd be very concerned that if you put a rule like that in place, it would not be implemented such that everybody had and everybody carried and everybody presented and everybody got to vote.

and this is my final question to you, let's assume that everybody had one and there was a photograph on the registration card, that that was the medium we used -- would that make competence in the system



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greater or less than or the same?

MR. LEAVITT: The only evidence that I had seen about voter confidence in the system shows that it would not matter. The only evidence that I have seen is the study the very same state that Representative Anchia decided.

It was a national study. It was done with significance assistance. It was a national study and it was done all over the country.

And it said, how do you feel? How confident do you feel that there's been no fraud? How confident do you feel that there's been no registration fraud? How confident do you feel that there is no impersonation fraud?

And I asked the question five different ways. And they found no correlation whatsoever between the type of ID people were asked for and how confident they felt.

So if you asked me would that make people feel more secure, the only data that I have says people would feel exactly the way they feel today.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: Thank you, Mr.

Leavitt. I appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: We're at 35 minutes

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188 1 Mr. Heflin, do you have a quick one? 2 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: A few quick ones. 3 I think you gave Ms. Trautman seven 4 minutes. 5 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: I think you've already used it several times. 6 7 JUSTIN LEAVITT: Mr. Fund testified ahead of schedule. 8 9 JUSTIN LEAVITT: I'm also happy, 1.0 Mr. Chair, if you want to revisit some of the 11 questions that you asked of Ms. Trautman, I'm happy 12 to --13 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: In order to be fair 14 to the way this committee has been laid out, and I'm 15 going much beyond the same amount of time that all the 16 rest of the witnesses are going to have, but I'm going 17 to give you some leeway. 18 Okay. 19 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Justin, have you 20 read the bill that's before us today? 21 JUSTIN LEAVITT: I have. 22 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Now, as to the 23 places mail-in ballots -- is there anything in this 24 bill that would correct the possibility or probability 25 of fraudulent or improper mail-in ballots?



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JUSTIN LEAVITT: Not that I've seen.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: As far as to this bill -- is there anything that in this bill that will go beyond what we're doing today that would solve or improve the voter impersonation?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: No. I mean, I don't believe that voter impersonation could be a problem, no. I don't believe it needs solving.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: So, now, do you believe that if we go to the bill that we're proposing that's before us today, that there will be a substantial cost to produce an identification for every citizen?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: I believe there will certainly be a cost to produce the identification. I actually think your most serious cost is most likely to be in the sort of training that you had mentioned in earlier testimony.

You have now a system that's relatively straightforward, and under this system you'd be depending on a lot of co poll workers across the state, which is quite expansive to make a lot of choices individually about whether a document was or was not good enough or was or was not on the right list.



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I don't know if studies have been done about the increased cost of training or has gone to a more complex system. When I worry about other additional complexities introduced, I worry that the costs are going to go up.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Do you think that it would be difficult in the State of Texas under our current law for voter impersonation to take place with that one inept poll worker? Or cooperation from the poll worker? Would that be an unfair statement?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: No. I think that would be very fair. I think you have insider help, unless you have somebody who's not doing their job, which is in part why it doesn't happen.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Do you believe that if we had the voter and they didn't have their identification at that time or came back, even came back with their identification that they signed an Affidavit saying they were, in fact, the person that they represented themselves to be would that disenfranchise voters or would that allow us to target potential fraud?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: I think it would allow you to actually target potential fraud and here's why: Affidavits, assuming that they're implemented



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correctly, which is a big assumption. People have to know that the Affidavit is actually an option and that's been tricky.

Other states have used that sort of system and has said, essentially, if it's good enough for court, if it's good enough for you to swear to something before a court of law and we're going to make legal decisions based on that every day, then it's good enough for the vote.

And having accepted that Affidavit and having been able to follow up with it, there have been concerned about either identity or eligible because that's an additional paper trail that's available.

And it doesn't send anybody home because as Representative Bohac was saying, everybody arrives with the means to sign that Affidavit.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Let me give you two scenarios and answer which one you think would be the most disenfranchising.

If you went to vote and you saw a huge sign that said if you vote and you're not qualified, but to jail or if you were handed a card and says here's what you need to do to vote next time. An education process that would enhance voter participation as opposed to stop voter participation.



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Do you believe you could actually disenfranchise through the negative at signages as I described?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: I certainly believe that there are ways to implement a program of trying to ward people away from the polls as ineligible, as well. Yes. I certainly believe you will get unnecessarily scared off depending how you do it.

There are ways to intimidate. Certainly there are many states that have seen their share of those through signage at the polls, trying to keep people away, even when they were perfectly eligible.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Thank you for your testimony.

JUSTIN LEAVITT: One other note, very quickly on the Affidavit that you mentioned: Texas voters today, as I understand it, already swear that they are who they say they are.

And so to some degree, that paper trail is similar to what I'm talking about. The signature on the poll log, that already exists to some degree.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Representative Anchia.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Sir, if we were to move to a photo ID requirement, you think it would be



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important to avoid disenfranchising folks that people could swear that they did not have ID in order to vote, but that they were the person in the poll vote or they were the person on their Voter Registration Certificate in front of witnesses, the same kind of Affidavit that they'd swear in court and then vote a regular ballot?

Do you think that would avoid disenfranchising people?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: To be very clear: I don't want to recommend that you move to a photo ID requirement. I don't think that it is necessary.

If you would choose to do so, I think that would a very substantial safeguard. It's the very system that the state of Michigan has implemented.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And you'd be able to go back and you'd have a signature on file. You'd have witnesses who saw this person.

Heck, you could even take a picture of the person at that point and say, okay, you don't have ID. The state could furnish ID at that point to that universe of people who had to swear the vote saving provision, right?

JUSTIN LEAVITT: Yes.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: This witness is at



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194 1 39 minutes, and however long he goes is however long 2 every other witness for the rest of the day is going 3 to have. We're going to be here a long time. 4 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Can I ask you a 5 couple questions about the bill? You said you read it. 6 7 JUSTIN LEAVITT: Yes. REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: 8 I was concerned 9 about a couple of the facets of the bill and the 1.0 workability. 11 The only notice provision I saw was in 12 Section 15.005. This is notice to the public. 13 It says that the notice was going to be on 14 the Voter Registration Certificate. And I went and 15 pulled my old Voter Registration Certificate and looked at the back of it and looked at the font size. 16 17 And I think it's about in six point font right now. 18 Everything is in English and Spanish. 19 If you were to add notice on the back of 20 the certificate, the font size might go down to 3 or 4 21 point font. 22 Do you want to talk about any ADA 23 questions or HAVA questions problems there? 24 JUSTIN LEAVITT: There are certainly



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administerability questions.

get concerned. The more complex the law is, the more you have to explain to voters, the more you have to pack into very small print. The other extensive mailing.

I believe the bill also mentioned that there would be notice of the requirement on websites and I'm not sure how many people proactively checked the county websites.

Usually there will be things that we urge anyone passing new legislation to work out and test ahead of time to make sure that it is actually workable before you sign it into law. And that's a practice to we urge across the board.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: I think there are 250 counties in the state, and I believe 81 is websites, just out of, you know, I think those are the numbers that we looked at.

So, putting something on a website doesn't cover all the counties in Texas, and then there's the question about how many people have Internet access.

And yet another problem.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: All right. We're done.

Representative Anchia, you can stop.
41 minutes. We're going back to the original rule of



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30 minutes each because one witness on one side was cut off and you give his time to the other side.

I don't think anybody would suggest that that's a fair way to handle this hearing. And I've been trying to make sure that it's equally distributed between witnesses on both sides. And to the extent that we --

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: I'm happy to be here as long as we need to, so long as we're getting questions answered. And I don't think you would suggest that my questions are not relevant.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: No. What I'm trying to do is stick with the agreement that was had in advance of the hearing that we would hear from all these witnesses to an equal extent and be out of here in time for people to get a night's sleep because of the fact that we're going to be up all night tomorrow night.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: I understand that, but I think what we agreed to was with ten minutes for each witness, but I don't think we agreed to any time limit on the questions.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: We agreed there would be 30 minutes' of questions. That was the agreement. Per witness. And this gentleman is at 40



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now. Because apparently another witness on the other side of the issue wasn't here long enough to answer the full period of questions.

And I've allowed it, but I'm not going to allow it. We're not going to just take them one at a time and be here all night.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: I don't think that was universally understood as an agreement.

I understood there would be a ten-minute layout of the front and that was the agreement.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: So you thought it was ten minutes and people would ask as many questions as they wanted to? You don't know why --

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: As many questions as you deemed. That's right.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Well, that's not the agreement. So you misunderstood it.

We're going to have 40 minutes of testimony per witness, ten minutes to say whatever they want, and 30 minutes for the members on the panel. And I think I was quite clear in talking about all the members.

Because of that constraint, we're going to have to be respectful. You don't remember that discussion?



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REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Well --

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Respectful of the members on the committee for everybody to ask the questions --

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: I don't think my question's have been disrespectful of anybody,
Mr. Chairman, including yourself.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: No.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: I tried to be very respectful. I just think it enhances the process if we can get our questions answered, and I don't think there's any downside to it.

If you're going to cut me off, that's fine. But in the past, in any of our hearings in the past, we've never had this type of time limit of questions being answered.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Because we've never operated under the constraint of trying to get out of here by a certain period of time so that these members can have a full night's sleep before they stay up tomorrow night.

I think that was clear at the beginning of the hearing, Mr. Anchia, and it's applied equally to both sides.

It has been my intent to get out of here



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by a particular time and make sure that the testimony is evenly distributed and the number of questions asked by both sides is evenly distributed.

That means --

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Are we behind on your schedule?

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Well, what we have done to this point is taken some of one witness' time on one side of the issue and given it to another witness on the other side of the issue.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: But I still think we're on schedule. If the goal is to finish by midnight, I still think we're on schedule to finish by midnight.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Well, do your calculations in terms of the number of witnesses that we have left on the proposal, which I have framed which is 40 minutes per witness, and the count for extra time for people like Ms. McGeehan to answer any questions as a resource witness, and the extent your questions, I'll be glad to evenly distribute the balance of time between all the witnesses that are here to testify today.

Thank you.

JUSTIN LEAVITT: Thank you.



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200 1 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: I do appreciate your 2 testimony, and I think all of the members of the 3 committee were benefitted by your testimony. 4 you very much. 5 JUSTIN LEAVITT: Thank you very much. also happy to answer additional questions in writing 6 if the committee wishes. 7 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: 8 Thank you. 9 you Mr. Leavitt. At this time the chair calls Michael 10 11 Ertel. 12 MICHAEL ERTEL: Good afternoon, 13 Mr. Chairman. I'm Michael Ertel, supervisor of 14 elections of Seminole County. 15 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: And you're here to 16 testify neutral on Senate Bill 362; is that correct? 17 MICHAEL ERTEL: Right. I'm an election 18 official. I, pretty much, try to think neutral. 19 But I do want to start off by saying that 20 I'm here for the Florida Elections Committee. 21 here to try to help. 22 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Sure. 23 MICHAEL ERTEL: And everyone always wants 24 help from Florida. 25 You know, it takes -- and I've been



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listening throughout this and I've loved the serve and the volley -- it takes a very long time to build a good reputation, and it takes just one election, one incident, one thing to ruin it.

I'm a Florida Elections Official.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: How would you know?

MICHAEL ERTEL: I was not in 2000. I've
been here since 2005.

But, you know, I wanted to talk a little bit about the process that you do and you had mentioned it earlier, Chairman, and I think by the way, that you've done a great job in reading the articles preceding this. You've done a great job being very measured about the process that you're doing.

Because it's something that no matter what anybody says, someone is going to claim that this leg is trying to do this, and we're really just the guys in this committee. With this hat on. In our role as administrators, we're just the guys with the black and white stripes on. We're not the referees.

So I wanted to talk a little bit about the process that we use for provisional ballots. And you mentioned earlier.

I brought a copy of one of our provisional



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ballot envelopes. If a voter comes tone the voting booth and they forget their ID, and let me actually back up.

In Florida on an application, you can state that you do not have a driver's license. You can state that you do not have a Social Security card. And you can still become a registered voter.

So you can claim that I have none of those and we can still register you to vote. We get you all signed up. We get your signature on file.

So then you go to the polls. And at the polls, let's say you still don't have that driver's license and you still don't have any other form of ID. You can still vote.

And through the provisional ballot method, it's our fail safe method. It's a method that insures that everybody has an opportunity to vote. It keeps our poll workers who work, one day a year, maybe two days a year.

It keeps our poll workers from having to make a snap decision from somebody that's standing in front of them that does not have an ID. And perhaps they're embarrassed that they don't have an ID because they forgot it at home.

Perhaps they've been told by somebody that



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they can't vote because they don't have an idea and they're just going to the polls.

They waited in line for 30 minutes and they get up there and then they're told they don't have an ID. So we let them vote. We always, always, let them vote. But we gotta verify they have the ability and the eligibility to vote. And the way we do that is with our provisional ballot process, which is a great process.

And as you'd mentioned before, it's one that the voter themselves does not then have to come back to our office and say, see, look, this is me, this is me. They can simply go there, they fill out their ballot, we've got a copy of one of our ballots, not an official, a turn—in ballot.

They fill out the ballot. They put it in this envelope. In the secrecy sleeve. They put it in here. They seal it up in front of our poll workers, and they fill out some information on the outside.

Our canvassing board, which each of our election supervisors are a member of, unless we're on the ballot ourselves. Our canvassing board, which consists of a judge, a County Commissioner and the Supervisor of Elections.

If any of the county commissioners,



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normally have taken a side in any of the races that are on the ballot, we don't let them become part of the Canvassing Board.

So we have a very clean Canvassing Board.

We take a look at this and we compare the signature on the provisional ballot envelope that they filled out at the polls to the signature that they have on their Voter Registration status that we have at the office and they're scanned in.

And if the scan at the office is a little fuzzy for some reason, because the quality of the scanner, the day in 1984 when it was scanned in, then we go back when.

And we have the paper record because we still have everybody's paper Voter Registration. We look at that and we compare the signatures.

And if they match, the voter doesn't have to do anything. And we let the voter know whether or not it was a match or it wasn't a match.

The voter leaves the voting both this little receipt. It says call our office. Here's the process we go through.

It's a system that gives our voters a sense of confidence that everything is going to be fine have that there's a system in place.



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And so this process for folks that don't have their driver's license, for instance, and might I add, that of our voters, we used -- more than 95 percent of our voters used uses a driver's license when they go to the polls because that's, you know, one of the required forms of ID.

Everybody has a driver's license or a Florida ID, if not, then there's other forms of ID that they can use, as well.

But with more than 95 percent of our folks using a driver's license, we also find that it's for the poll workers easier to train. Because 95 percent of your customers -- and I say to our poll workers -- explain that running an election, running a voting precinct is a lot like running a restaurant.

Our whole goal is to see them, feed them, get them out, so the next person can get in there, go to the voting booth, get out of the parking spot so another voter can get into that very same parking lot spot.

If our poll workers are looking at the very same form of ID, 95 percent of the time, it's a driver's license, they know exactly where are to look for the signature have they know exactly where to look for the expiration date. They know exactly where to



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look for the photo of the voter. So they can see.

Okay, it's easy, it's quick, it's simple. It's almost route by that point.

But, again, if the voter forgets their ID on election day, which happens, it happens a lot, if a voter forgets their ID on election day, they simply fill out this, they don't have to call our office.

They can if they choose to.

They can then come into our office on the next day and say, by the way, here's a photo copy of my driver's license. I'm sorry. I didn't have it, and the Canvassing Board makes the decision. And the Canvassing Board, interesting about this, a Canvassing Board makes the decision at a public meeting that's open to the public.

And you all are all elected officials, you know this. Every single time there's an elected official election, at least, 50 percent of the candidates lose. Those 50 percent that lose usually don't want to always blame their own campaign.

So we'll have folks come into our can advancing boards meetings where these determinations are made. In fact, the determination being made at a Canvassing Board meeting at the eligibility of this voter is seen by more folks that have a vested



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interest in the process of losing candidates.

It would be made if it were just done at the polls where a poll worker says, no, I don't think so. Go home. You can't vote.

So it's a great process. It's fail safe. It makes our candidates feel better. It makes our voters feel a whole lot better, and it's a more secure process, I believe.

And I'll go ahead and shut my trap.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. I want to just nail some things down and be as clear as we can.

Florida currently requires a photo ID to vote if you don't, you do this particular ballot?

MICHAEL ERTEL: Exactly.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. In other words, it's a more onerous or more progressive, if you heard the testimony of the earlier gentleman, form of identification than what is proposed by the Texas Senate in that they can allow either a photo or two non photos?

MICHAEL ERTEL: I read the Senate Bill at length. And there are more options for different various styles, like, you know, concealed weapons permit, things like that that we do not have in Florida.



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After this legislative session, I believe we'll be down to like five forms of ID.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: You can't cast a non-provisional ballot in Florida unless you have a photo ID?

MICHAEL ERTEL: You got it.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. In Texas?

Provisional would allow you to cast a regular ballot without a photo ID in Texas; is that correct?

MICHAEL ERTEL: Yes, as I read your bill and if it goes through, then yes. The Senate Bill, pardon me. That's right.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. Do you know, since you have had a requirement that the voters have a photo identification, how many provisional ballots have been cast statewide as a percentage of total ballots casts? Do you have any information?

MICHAEL ERTEL: Well, I can tell you about our county. In our counties this past year, we had during the presidential elections, where we -- we have 400,000 folks in our county. We have 264,000 registered voters.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: 264?

MICHAEL ERTEL: Well, 264,366, well, give

or take one.



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CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay.

MICHAEL ERTEL: So that many. And we had well over 200,000 folks actually go to the polls. We had a 798 percent turn-out in Seminole County.

Of that, we had 244 folks that came -- I'm sorry, 740 folks came to the polls and had to fill out a provisional ballot.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Because they didn't have the proper identification?

MICHAEL ERTEL: Not only because they didn't have the proper identification. For a myriad of reasons. Most of the reasons, more than 500 of those folks that didn't have it were because they weren't registered voters.

This past election was an election -
CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Well, you don't have
any availability to know how many of that 740 people
were cast canning a ballot because they didn't have
the proper identification?

MICHAEL ERTEL: 14.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: 14 okay.

MICHAEL ERTEL: But most of them were, again, because this is an election where there's a high turn-out because the number of folks that are that are going to turn-out. Not only registration



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210 1 numbers went up, of course the percentage of voters, 2 also, remained around the same. 3 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: 14 out of 200,000 4 voters? 5 MICHAEL ERTEL: Yep. CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: And at that point in 6 7 time those ballots go to the signature board or what 8 you call the Canvassing Board? 9 MICHAEL ERTEL: The Canvassing Board. 1.0 Correct. 11 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Do you know how many 12 of those 14 ballots were counted because of the way 13 you compared signatures? 14 MICHAEL ERTEL: I'm sorry. It was 14 --15 pardon me if I misspoke. It was 14 that were not 16 counted because of the way we compare signatures. 17 There were a total of -- well, because we 18 only -- if we count them we don't have the number on 19 how many of those that we ended up counting. 20 of them we ended up counting, I think was 224, I 21 think. 22 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. 14 does not 23 count because there was no match of a signature. MICHAEL ERTEL: The signatures did not 24 25 match.



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211 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: You don't know of 1 2 the 740 how many were because they did not have the 3 proper identification? 4 MICHAEL ERTEL: I think -- actually, I do 5 the numbers here. Hold on one second. We had 740 total provisional ballots and 6 of those 227 counted. 7 Of the ones that did not count, 475 of 8 9 them was because they were not registered in the state of Florida. 10 Three of them not registered within the 11 12 correct jurisdiction, and 16 of them, because they were showing up at the wrong precinct to vote and they 13 14 voted where they worked instead of where they lived. 15 And then we had the 14 that were rejected 16 for the purpose of the provisional ballot not 17 mentioned not because of the signature that they had. 18 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: My question is: 19 many people that cast provisional ballots that were 20 counted? 227. 21 MICHAEL ERTEL: 22 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Because their 23 signature matched? 24 Right. 227 for almost all MICHAEL ERTEL: 25 the reasons that we would be, was for lack of taking



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your ID to the polls.

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CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. We're still not -- I'm not getting. What I want to do, if you can, is take all the provisional ballots and segregate all the portion that relates to people not having the proper identification, only, whether they counted or not. What number is that?

MICHAEL ERTEL: Only because they don't have the proper ID, I can't break that down. We do a report to the EAC and so I've got the numbers here that we break down.

227 of them counted. A vast, vast, vast majority of those were because they did not have a proper ID at the polls.

And the reason we can say this with certainty is because it was a general election that I'm talking about.

In a primary election there will be folks that go to the polls who are perfectly registered voters. Registered as a member of -- they're an independent party or no party affiliation. They want to vote for a primary candidate of their choice. So they fill out a provisional ballot --

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: So when you say the vast majority of that 227 that counted was because



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213 1 they did not have the proper ID --2 MICHAEL ERTEL: Right. 3 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Can you give me your best judgment of that 227 you --4 5 MICHAEL ERTEL: I would say well over 85. CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: 85 percent? 6 7 MICHAEL ERTEL: Yes. More than And I feel very confident with that. 8 85 percent. 9 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. So if you say 10 85 percent of 227, of that number, 14 didn't count, unlike what we saw in Indiana? A very tiny proportion 11 12 of the number of votes casts versus the number in Indiana where many of them did not count in order to 13 14 handle provisional ballots? Is that fair? 15 MICHAEL ERTEL: We're very proud of the 16 way we do it in Florida. CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: And do you think 17 18 that what's happening in your county is representative 19 of what happens in counties across the state or does 20 that vary dramatically by county? 21 MICHAEL ERTEL: It does not vary 22 dramatically by county. 23 Now, there will be and this is one of the 24 elements of the provisional ballot thing, is that 25 establishing the poll worker into who receives the



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provisional ballot is varying from every single precinct, from precinct to precinct to precinct.

 $\label{eq:chairman todd smith: Okay. In terms of the just the --$

MICHAEL ERTEL: And that's the beauty of the fail safe, in that we received the provisional ballots and we can make -- even if they a voter should not have received a provisional ballot for a particular reason, we're able to then make a more measured decision back at office instead of having our poll workers make a snap decision at the polls.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Is there any controversy in the state of Florida, either from the right or from the left, if the concern from conservative voters that because you simply have to have a signature match and all these votes are counted automatically, that people that are not legally entitled to vote are being able to vote?

And is there a concern on the left that, you know, this is still somehow a disenfranchising legal voters? Any controversy in Florida about the signature? The way you handle the signature?

MICHAEL ERTEL: No. And I'll tell you, for the State Association of Supervisors, I'm the media guy. I distribute all the media articles that



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are out there about elections. I do a little Monday morning thing.

And I haven't seen any. And so I'm an avid reader of the process.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: And we've got 14 people in your county out of the 200,000 that voted. Those are the only ones that can even be argued are potentially legal voters that are not being allowed to vote; is that correct?

MICHAEL ERTEL: And it's a lot like the absentee process where if a voter's signature changes from the time that they've initially registered to vote to the time that this ends up in front of us, if that voter's signature changes -- I've been registered to vote since 1988. I'm 39. So my signatures changed quite a bit, you know, especially from 18 to 39.

So if the signature is that vary and that wildly different, that could be the cause of it.

And that's what we communicate in almost everything we do throughout an election year, and, in fact, it's in our state turn-out study, that at a minimum every general election year, we put an ad in the newspapers, saying, update your signature. Call the Elections Office. Update your signature.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Now, my



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understanding of the standard that you use is that it doesn't require the signatures to match. A majority of the Canvassing Board has to conclude that it's not likely the same signature that was on the registration; is that correct?

MICHAEL ERTEL: Correct.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: So they can take into consideration the age of the person and the difference in the point in time at which they signed the original ballot? It doesn't require a match, does it? They've got to conclude that it's likely not the same person?

MICHAEL ERTEL: Right. Correct.

Now, I won't let my Canvassing Board of which I'm not a member take inspect to account the age because I think that that is giving one person an additional heads-up that, you know, an additional, you know, push that other folks would not be able to get.

So we don't take into account age. We simply look at the signature. Does this signature match?

It doesn't have to be a perfect match. I don't have to write Michael Christopher Ertel on Ertel on my Voter Registration Application back in '88 and then now have -- where my signatures just pure chicken



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As long as the "M" matches, for instance, or the "E" matches. We look for things that say, this is the same person. They're signature may have declined over the last several years, but it's obviously the same person.

CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay.

Representative Heflin.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Okay. On the provisional ballots, once you started the process, how do you go about educating the public on the availability of the provisional ballots?

MICHAEL ERTEL: Our provisional ballot if there's a voter that has an issue at the polls, it's one of our education on-site things.

If there's a voter that has an issue at the polls, we take the voter off to the side. We have one of our poll workers. He's especially trained solely for the purpose of issue voters.

By issue voters, I mean voters who have forgotten ID. Voters who walked into the wrong precinct. And we can look them up on the database and say actually you go vote over there. So we educate them on that.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Okay.



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MICHAEL ERTEL: So even if they walk into our polling location without any knowledge of the elections process because they haven't read the paper, they haven't checked the myriad of mail we've given them, we've helped them on-site.

And the provisional ballot envelope that we give them has all the information that they need on it, including, so they don't have to read it all on-site, a little take away so they can go home and say. Okay, here's the number. Each ballot envelope has the serial number on it.

So it's something that I, as a former communicator, will think about over-communicating beforehand on-site and afterwards.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: And how much training do you give your poll workers? How much time do you allow for each --

MICHAEL ERTEL: Our poll workers -- it depends on the job that they have.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Okay.

MICHAEL ERTEL: The most poll workers that you see when you go into the polls on election day are what we in Seminole County call our inspectors.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Okay.

MICHAEL ERTEL: They're the ones that will



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walk up, you fill out the information in the book, and they find your name in the book and they help you out that way.

We give them 3 hours of training. Per election. So for instance, in this past election cycle, we had a presidential preference primary, and then the general.

They were trained for every single election.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: 3 hours?

MICHAEL ERTEL: Very repetitive. Very redundant training to make it fun.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Now, I represent a rural district. My district is actually larger than nine states. So can you imagine. I have a lot of older citizens. Everybody knows everybody.

Do you have a provision where if the poll worker signs a Personal Knowledge Affidavit of yes, this is Mrs. Jones and yeah, she forgot her -- is that an ID provision that would work?

MICHAEL ERTEL: You know, personal opinion, and I think that you can't have that kind of thing happening. You can't say, and we train our poll workers on this.

If your husband comes into the station and



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220 1 does not have his ID on him, you know --2 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: It could be a 3 problem? 4 MICHAEL ERTEL: Exactly. 5 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Okay. MICHAEL ERTEL: So you can't -- because 6 7 then the person behind him in line who also doesn't have an ID saying, "Okay, I saw that she let him vote 8 9 but she's not letting me vote because she claims" --REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: 10 Yeah. 11 MICHAEL ERTEL: But, I mean, if there's 12 consistency throughout, there's competence throughout. 13 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Now, versus the 14 person comes into vote and they're Voter Registration 15 says Linda Sally Jones. That's her name. But their 16 driver's license or their identification says Linda 17 Jones Smith or Linda Smith Jones because they got married or whatever. 18 19 Is that a problem? Are you a stickler? 20 Does everything have to be correct? 21 JUSTIN LEAVITT: No. A voter's lack of 22 ability to update their driver's license name does not 23 disenfranchise them from voting in Florida. 24 check on the identification card is we check the photo 25 and we check the signature.



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221 1 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Okay. 2 MICHAEL ERTEL: It's a photo and signature 3 ID. 4 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Okay. Now, 5 earlier the Chairman was asking you questions about Florida having a Voter ID. You were, kind of, 6 7 hesitant. Were you hesitant -- do you call it a Voter 8 ID or do you have -- what do you call it? 9 MICHAEL ERTEL: Well, each county does it 1.0 differently. In our county we call it a Voter 11 Information Card and I actually do keep mine on me 12 because I'm an elections guy, of course. 13 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Oh, it's in your 14 wallet? 15 MICHAEL ERTEL: Yeah, it's in my wallet. 16 It's an Information Card. It's not necessarily to 17 It's simply an Information Card that says 18 here's where your polling location is. Here's who 19 your representatives are. Here's how to get ahold of 20 the Elections Office. 21 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: But all they need 22 to vote is their driver's license or some acceptable 23 form of ID? 24 MICHAEL ERTEL: Right. Driver's license. 25 We also take a combination of various IDs.



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222 1 have, for instance, a credit card with a photo on it, 2 or a student ID with their signature on it, we can 3 combine those two, mix up and make --4 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Okay. So you can 5 combine a non-photo ID with like a water bill with a photo ID with the same address? 6 7 MICHAEL ERTEL: Not a water bill. Αn actual ID of some form. 8 9 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: An official ID of some form? 1.0 11 MICHAEL ERTEL: Exactly. 12 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Are they governmental entities or --13 14 MICHAEL ERTEL: Not only governmental 15 It's military ID. entities. It's narrowing. It's 16 credit card. Student ID. Things like that. 17 REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN: Thank you very much. 18 19 MICHAEL ERTEL: Thank you. 20 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. Members, any other questions? 21 22 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: I do. 23 CHAIRMAN TODD SMITH: Okay. 24 Representative Brown. 25 REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: Florida is, kind



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